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R4800-2A

IN THE SCHOOLS
Charging that public schools have a "dismal" record of educating blacks, an advocacy group for the welfare of black children says that the expansion of school-based child-care programs will reinforce educational and social inequalities.

See Page 5.

IN THE MIDDLE
Noting that there are support programs for the best students and the worst, a New York foundation is supporting a business-college partnership designed to provide career counseling and help for the disadvantaged students in the middle.

See Page 4.

IN THE STATES
Education Week begins "State Capitols" in this issue—a new section that will monitor the progress of education initiatives in the legislatures.

See Page 6.

EDUCATION WEEK

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Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey called for a new formula for allocating compensatory school aid in his state-of-the-state address. Story on page 7.

In the States and in Washington: The Season of Testing Priorities

Flood of Reforms Slowing; Continued Support Seen

By J. R. Sirkin

As state legislatures around the nation convened this month and governors began to outline their budget priorities, the push to reform the nation's schools appeared to be holding its own, despite uneven economic conditions and the press of other concerns.

But while education remains a top priority in the states and many are likely to raise spending for it despite generally tight budgets, the flood of costly reform measures that characterized the past few years has slowed to a trickle.

And much of the new spending by the states this year will be eaten up by enrollment increases and inflation, experts say.

Although some states seem likely to fund new programs, in many cases the programs were created by previous legislatures. Only a few states, such as Connecticut, appear poised to enact major new reform initiatives, while others that have yet to act find themselves constrained by fiscal pressures.

In states where omnibus reform measures have already been approved, lawmakers face large continuing financial commitments, while pressures mount to shift attention to other state services ig-

Continued on Page 10

First Gramm-Rudman Cuts To Cost E.D. $170.9 Million

By James Hertling

Washington—Education Department spending will be cut by $170.9 million this year in the first wave of budget reductions resulting from landmark deficit-cutting legislation, federal officials announced last week.

That cut was part of an $11.7-billion government-wide spending reduction for this year detailed in a joint report issued by the White House and Congressional budget offices, as mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law.

All domestic programs not specifically exempted by the new law will be reduced by 4.3 percent, accounting for half of the $11.7-billion cut; military spending will be slashed by 4.9 percent.

Most education programs will not feel the

Continued on Page 10

Dissent Emerges Within Holmes Group

By Blake Rodman

Eight education deans belonging to the reform-minded Holmes Group Consortium have circulated a memorandum critical of the group's "wholesale adoption of a single approach" to teacher education.

The Holmes group, which began meeting in 1983, is an informal coalition of 39 deans from some of the nation's largest and most prestigious universities, whose goal is to increase the rigor and challenge of teacher-training programs.

The critical memorandum comes as the consortium prepares to broaden its membership by inviting deans from 120 selected institutions to join efforts to secure the adoption of its comprehensive reform agenda.

"While there is much in the present set of Holmes-group recommendations that deserves praise," the dissenting deans state in their memorandum, "we are dismayed by the rush to narrow the reform agenda, by the wholesale adoption of a single approach

Continued on Page 10

Programming Focus Misplaced, Experts Say

Computers: A Change of Course?

By William Snider

Just when states and school districts have begun to commit themselves to increasing students' "computer literacy," a growing number of dissenters are arguing that the emphasis on programming instruction typical of such efforts is misplaced.

Their views are supported by new research findings that appear to undercut two long-standing arguments for programming: that it enhances students' higher-order thinking skills and that it will be an essential employment skill.

"We may well have peaked in terms of how much programming will be taught at the precollegiate level," said David Moursund, chief executive officer of the International Council for Computers in Education.

"That was a phase we went through," he added, "but that's not the best way to use students' time or resources. As we get applications packages and realize their power, we're switching away from using programming as the primary vehicle for getting students involved in computing."

"It was convenient to create something called 'computer literacy' that didn't require computers," said Christopher J. Dede, a futurist at the University of Houston. "You could talk about the history of computers and the impact of computers on society. It became a way to involve districts with computing without requiring large amounts of hardware."

'Computer literacy' should give way to applications, some argue.

Today, however, with more than one million computers in U.S. schools and sophisticated, pre-packaged software avail-

Continued on Page 14

E.D. Auditor Queries Contract Award to Ex-Agency Official

By Alina Tugend and James Hertling

Washington—An Education Department contract that could bring a firm headed by the former chief of the agency's office for civil rights as much as $250,000 annually over the next three years may be unnecessary, contrary to Congressional intent, and "politically tainted," an internal department memorandum charges.

The contract—to provide technical assistance to state and local agencies on procedures for complying with the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, P.L. 94-142—has been requested by the department's office of special education and rehabilitative services. Its recipient would be Martin H. Gerry, now a Washington lawyer and head of the Fund for Equal Access to Society, a nonprofit consulting firm.

Mr. Gerry also serves as counsel to the House Wednesday Group, a coalition of moderate House Republicans. He was director of the civil-rights office in the former

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IN SUMMARY

'Career Beginnings'
A New York foundation is launching an effort to help "average" disadvantaged youths develop the social and professional skills needed for college or productive careers. **Story on Page 4.**

After the Flood
Districts in 28 West Virginia counties are recovering from the severe flooding last fall that left an estimated $7 million in damage to schools. **Story on Page 4.**

Live From Outer Space
The nation's first "teachernaut" is scheduled to blast into orbit aboard the shuttle Challenger Saturday and to teach two lessons from space next week beamed via satellite to U.S. classrooms. **Story on Page 4.**

Reinforcing Inequalities
A report by a national child-advocacy group charges that public schools have a poor record of educating blacks and warns against school-based child-care programs. **Story on Page 5.**

'Behaving Very Badly'
Secretary of Education William J. Bennett has accused the nation's two main teachers' unions of exploiting the reform movement to benefit their members. **Story on Page 8.**

Education Versus Indoctrination
Undersecretary of Education Gary L. Bauer has told publishers that many American textbooks deal too superficially with "the intrinsic nature of totalitarian governments." **Story on Page 8.**

Getting Tough Gradually
Delegates at the National Collegiate Athletic Association's annual convention have voted to keep their new freshman-eligibility rules, but to phase them in over a two-year period. **Story on Page 14.**

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"Tracking the Reforms, Part 10: Special Schools" — "Finding Excellence in the Arts" — Education Commission of the States.
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THE WEEK

FEDERAL

Administration Won't Take Part In Free-Speech Suit

The U.S. Supreme Court told the Reagan Administration last week that its lawyers would not be allowed to participate in arguments in a case stemming from the suspension of a Tacoma, Wash., high-school student for delivering a speech containing sexual innuendos at a student assembly.

Last month, the Administration—which has strongly promoted a return to "traditional" values in education—asked the Court to allow its lawyers to offer the argument that "school officials have a reasonable basis for prohibiting the use of indecent language at school assemblies." Federal district and appeals courts have ruled that the three-day suspension meted out to the student violated his First Amendment right to freedom of speech.

The case, *Bethel School District No. 403* v. *Fraser* (Case No. 84-1667), has yet to be scheduled for argument.

In papers filed with the Court, the Administration said that "public schools have long been viewed as a means of inculcating basic values, including standards of civility and decency in speech."

"The authority of school officials to condemn indecent speech should not be less than their authority to condemn the use of racial epithets or religious slurs," it said.

In other action, the Court turned down a request to review *School Board of Pinellas County, Fla.* v. *Manecke*, (No. 85-947), which stems from the efforts of parents to place their mildly brain-damaged daughter in a residential center. Last June, a federal appeals court ruled that the Maneckes had not been provided with a due-process hearing within 45 days of the filing of their complaint as required by federal regulations.

NATIONAL

N.E.H. To Award Stipends to Teachers For Summer Study

The National Endowment for the Humanities has begun taking applications for its "summer-seminar program," in which some 750 high-school teachers and 672 college instructors will receive grants for specialized study with "a community of scholars" at various U.S. universities.

The stipends, ranging from $1,700 to $3,000, will allow recipients to attend one of 56 summer seminars for college teachers and 50 for high-school teachers.

Seminar participants will focus on significant humanities texts related to a specific topic, according to the N.E.H. The seminars for precollegiate educators include topics ranging from the plays of Eugene O'Neill to the making of the U.S. Constitution.

"Each seminar creates a small community of scholars," said John Agresto, acting chairman of the N.E.H. "They are designed to foster intellectual growth and rekindle the intellectual excitement that characterizes good teaching."

The seminars for high-school teachers are limited to 15 participants each and will last four to six weeks.

Teachers must apply by March 1. Additional information about the program, including a list of all seminars and eligibilty requirements, is available from the Public Affairs Office, N.E.H., 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Room 409, Washington, D.C. 20506; or call (202) 786-0438.

STATES

Proposal To Reduce Paperwork Urged In Tennessee

The Tennessee Board of Education will vote this week on ways to reduce paperwork for teachers and principals, based on the recommendations of a special task force created by the board's chairman, Nelson C. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews formed the task force last fall after educators complained that excessive paperwork generated by the state's education reforms was "strangling" them, said Thomas Cannon, president of the Tennessee Education Association.

A new "basic skills first" program, for example, was designed to make teaching mathematics and reading in grades 1-8 more uniform by giving teachers model curriculum guides and asking them to test students' skills on a regular basis.

But according to Mr. Cannon, teachers were required to complete so much paperwork under the new program and to test students so often that they "were spending more time documenting than they were teaching."

The six-member task force—including Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cannon, the state superintendent of schools, and three legislators—has recommended that students be tested less often but more comprehensively each time, and that record-keeping under the program be reduced substantially.

It also has recommended streamlining the local performance evaluations of teachers conducted under the state's new career-ladder program.

Kean Vetoes Aid for Gifted and Talented

Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey has vetoed a bill mandating special programs for gifted and talented students in all the state's school districts, saying the cost—nearly $10 million annually—would necessitate cutbacks elsewhere in the education budget.

"I strongly support the concept" of aid for gifted and talented students, Governor Kean said in a veto message. But the program should be considered as part of the budget process so that "its priority in relation to other important educational programs [can be] determined," he said.

While many states provide grants to fund gifted-and-talented programs, the New Jersey bill was unusual because it took a "categorical approach" to funding, said Dennis Crowley, a legislative liaison in the state education department.

Under the bill, districts would have been required to search out gifted and talented students and propose individualized curricula to meet their needs.

The cost of the bill in its early drafts exceeded $30 million, but the legislature scaled it back before final passage, in part by restricting aid to intellectually gifted students and excluding those who excel in artistic, social, and physical areas, Mr. Crowley said.

Board Says State Should Stop Hiring Student Bus Drivers

The National Transportation Safety Board has recommended that school officials in North Carolina stop employing 16- and 17-year-olds as school-bus drivers.

The board's recommendation comes about one year after similar concerns prompted the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., school district to break with the state's 50-year tradition of employing students in substantial numbers to drive school buses.

Willis E. Bush, a spokesman for the N.T.S.B., said the recommendation is based on statistical evidence that accident rates for 16- and 17-year-old bus drivers are "significantly higher" than those of drivers age 18 and older.

The recommendation was issued last month after the board's investigation of a March 1985 bus accident in Ashe County, N.C., determined

Budget Measure Will Slash 1986 E.D. Spending by $170.9 Million

Continued from Page 1

brunt of the 4.3 percent across-the-board reduction in outlays and budget authority until the 1987-88 school year.

Programs Facing Cuts

Department programs facing the most immediate contraction include impact aid, research, Guaranteed Student Loans, public-library aid, and vocational rehabilitation. *(See chart on below.)*

Across-the-board reductions in federal spending in fiscal 1987, if required, are expected to be far more than 4.3 percent. "Today's cuts are like trimming your nails," said Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York and member of the House Budget Committee. "What is coming will be like chopping off your hand."

Education Cuts Detailed

The department's fiscal 1986 budget authority of nearly $18.5 billion—the maximum it is allowed to spend—will be reduced by about $700 million as part of the 4.3-percent cut in domestic programs.

Because most education programs are "forward funded," with fiscal 1986 money actually spent during fiscal 1987, schools will not feel the full impact of these initial cuts until the 1987-88 school year.

The $170.9-million reduction this year, which becomes final March 1, comes out of a planned $3 billion in department outlays for fiscal 1986.

Uniform Reductions

Budgets for all education programs will be reduced uniformly, according to Sally H. Christensen, the department's budget director.

For state-grant programs, such as Chapter 2 block grants, each state's allocation will be reduced by 4.3 percent, she said. In discretionary-grant programs, such as bilingual education, the amount available to competitors will simply be cut by 4.3 percent.

The $5.1-billion budget authority of the department's office of elementary and secondary education will be reduced by $221.9 million.

The $3.7-billion Chapter 1 compensatory-education program will be reduced by $158.9 million; the $173-million bilingual-education program faces a $7.4-million reduction, and special-education funds will be reduced by $60.7 million from their current level of $1.4 billion.

To achieve savings in the Guaranteed Student Loan program, officials will not simply reduce it by 4.3 percent, but will raise the origination fee by .5 percent and cut payment to lenders by .4 percent; these changes will affect loans made between March 1 and Oct. 1 of this year.

The origination fee on the maximum $2,500 loan, for example, will increase by $12.50, from $125 to $137.50, according to Ms. Christensen.

Effect of New Legislation

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, which President Reagan signed last month, establishes maximum legal deficits over the next five years, leading to a balanced budget by 1991.

The Congressional Budget Office and the White House Office of Management and Budget calculated the amount of the reduction needed to cut $11.7 billion in federal spending this year, the maximum reduction the law allowed.

The joint C.B.O. and O.M.B. estimate, which was published in the Jan. 15 *Federal Register*, must be cleared by the General Accounting Office Jan. 21 and signed by President Reagan Feb. 1.

1987 Budget Planned

Administration officials are reported to have prepared a fiscal 1987 Education Department budget of about $15 billion that would cut vocational-education spending and slash the higher-education budget but generally maintain other school-aid programs at their new, lower levels.

But if, as analysts now expect, the Congress cannot approve its own budget to meet the $144-billion fiscal 1987 deficit target required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, then all programs will again be cut automatically and uniformly.

The cuts would be enacted by the same process used this year: The C.B.O. and the O.M.B. will jointly estimate the reduction needed to meet the target, with half of the required cuts coming from defense spending and half coming from domestic programs.

The G.A.O. must clear the estimate or settle any dispute between the two budget offices, and the President then signs the G.A.O. report.

The new 1986 budget authority will be the starting point for next year's reductions. The directors of C.B.O. and O.M.B. said in their joint report that savings will be achieved through "permanent cancellation of new budget authority and other authority to obligate and expend funds."

More than half of the budget is exempt from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, including Social Security, interest on the debt, veterans' compensation and pensions, and eight anti-poverty programs, including the Women's, Infants, and Children (WIC) budget.

Analysts anticipate an "automatic" reduction next year of far more than 4.3 percent. The projected fiscal 1986 deficit, without the new reductions, is $220.5 billion, according to the C.B.O.-O.M.B. estimate; the latest cuts bring it to about $209 billion.

A report prepared in December by Federal Funds Information for States, which is jointly sponsored by the National Governors Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures, projected that an across-the-board reduction of between 5.5 percent and 6 percent would be required in fiscal 1987.

The constitutionality of the mechanism to enact the spending cuts, however, has been challenged in federal court here by the Reagan Administration, a group of Congressmen, the largest federal employees' union, and an organization representing retired federal employees.

The complaints contend that the law unconstitutionally breaches the separation-of-powers doctrine. All of the legal briefs question the critical role delegated by the bill to non-elected officials, such as the comptroller general who heads the G.A.O. The comptroller general, Charles A. Bowsher, is a Presidential appointee, but the G.A.O. is a Congressional agency.

Program	Budget Authority	Budget Authority Cut	Outlays	Outlays Cut
(for fiscal year 1986, $ in thousands)				
Chapter 1	3,695,663	158,914	185,458	7,975
Special Programs	795,109	30,320	57,517	2,473
Impact Aid	692,500	29,778	541,350	23,278
Bilingual Education	172,791	7,430	5,565	239
Special Education	1,410,768	60,664	67,110	2,886
Vocational & Adult Ed.*	948,777	40,453	18,959	815
Research and Statistics	59,978	2,579	33,587	1,444
National Endowment for the Humanities	140,629	6,047	70,219	3,019
National Endowment for the Arts	165,959	7,136	56,587	2,433
National Science Fdn.	1,352,205	58,145	742,361	31,922
Child Nutrition programs	3,354	144	3,283	141
Training and Employment	3,484,964	149,853	94,874	4,080

*plus a $307,000 cut in the $7,148,000,000 Smith-Hughes permanent appropriation.
Source: "Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1986—A Joint Report by O.M.B. and C.B.O."

States To Lose Billions, New Analysis Projects

WASHINGTON—A report prepared for state officials projects that the states and territories would lose more than $800 million in federal funds in fiscal 1986 and more than $6 billion in fiscal 1987 as a result of the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law.

The study, anticipating a 4.6 percent across-the-board reduction this year, estimated how much each state would lose in total U.S. aid and in each of 26 federal programs, including five accounts directly related to education—Chapter 1 compensatory education, education of the handicapped, vocational and adult education, Head Start, and the Job Training and Partnership Act.

The report was prepared in late December by Federal Funds Information for States, which is jointly sponsored by the National Governors Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Because the across-the-board cut in domestic programs mandated by the law this year is 4.3 percent, the estimated reductions are slightly high, but they nevertheless provide a generally accurate projection, budget analysts said. The report projects a fiscal 1987 reduction of between 5.5 percent and 6 percent.

In the five programs that directly affect education, New York, for example, could lose more than $30 million this year and more than $150 million in fiscal 1987.

For California, the losses in these programs could total more than $40 million this year and at least $175 million in fiscal 1987; Illinois could lose about $20 million this year and about $95 million next year; and Michigan could lose almost $20 million this year and more than $80 million next year.

The report is available for $25 from F.F.I.S., 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 250, Washington, D.C. 20001. —L.H.

(federal fiscal years; outlays in $ thousands)

State	1986 REDUCTION 25 Programs	1986 REDUCTION All Other	1986 REDUCTION Total	1986 REDUCTION Percent	1987 REDUCTION 25 Programs	1987 REDUCTION All Other	1987 REDUCTION Total	1987 REDUCTION Percent
Alabama	(6,396)	(9,469)	(15,865)	-0.8	(47,347)	(53,809)	(101,155)	-6.3
Alaska	(2,559)	(6,339)	(8,898)	-1.5	(16,476)	(33,188)	(49,663)	-13.9
Arizona	(4,409)	(7,749)	(12,158)	-1.1	(32,238)	(42,465)	(74,703)	-9.2
Arkansas	(4,018)	(4,051)	(8,069)	-0.7	(28,407)	(25,732)	(54,138)	-5.7
California	(41,813)	(45,911)	(87,724)	-0.7	(285,746)	(276,921)	(562,667)	-5.7
Colorado	(7,631)	(5,369)	(13,000)	-1.0	(47,619)	(31,517)	(79,136)	-8.0
Connecticut	(6,414)	(5,197)	(11,611)	-0.7	(44,276)	(34,697)	(78,973)	-6.1
Delaware	(1,188)	(1,221)	(2,409)	-0.8	(8,681)	(9,073)	(17,754)	-7.3
District of Columbia	(1,935)	(21,055)	(22,990)	-1.9	(14,081)	(104,831)	(118,912)	-21.8
Florida	(14,130)	(12,993)	(27,123)	-0.7	(104,657)	(89,173)	(193,829)	-6.0
Georgia	(9,401)	(9,137)	(18,538)	-0.7	(65,851)	(57,882)	(123,734)	-5.3
Hawaii	(1,769)	(2,201)	(3,971)	-0.6	(13,582)	(15,579)	(29,161)	-5.8
Idaho	(2,605)	(2,453)	(5,058)	-1.1	(16,045)	(14,937)	(30,982)	-8.7
Illinois	(21,850)	(18,244)	(40,094)	-0.7	(146,312)	(119,484)	(265,797)	-5.9
Indiana	(9,077)	(6,191)	(15,267)	-0.7	(61,949)	(46,973)	(108,922)	-5.7
Iowa	(5,501)	(4,024)	(9,525)	-0.8	(35,750)	(28,593)	(64,343)	-6.5
Kansas	(3,928)	(3,871)	(7,799)	-0.9	(26,029)	(25,374)	(51,403)	-7.6
Kentucky	(6,729)	(7,700)	(14,430)	-0.7	(45,924)	(46,202)	(92,126)	-5.4
Louisiana	(7,845)	(7,471)	(15,316)	-0.6	(56,160)	(50,456)	(106,616)	-5.0
Maine	(2,757)	(2,402)	(5,159)	-0.7	(17,795)	(24,555)	(42,349)	-7.3
Maryland	(7,958)	(8,762)	(16,720)	-0.8	(55,130)	(57,204)	(112,334)	-6.7
Massachusetts	(11,858)	(9,539)	(21,397)	-0.7	(81,668)	(61,387)	(143,055)	-5.5
Michigan	(17,843)	(14,013)	(31,856)	-0.6	(117,084)	(93,383)	(210,467)	-5.0
Minnesota	(9,089)	(6,927)	(16,017)	-0.7	(56,846)	(45,576)	(102,422)	-5.8
Mississippi	(5,702)	(6,045)	(11,747)	-0.8	(38,489)	(35,841)	(74,330)	-5.9
Missouri	(9,079)	(6,626)	(15,706)	-0.8	(58,893)	(48,851)	(107,744)	-6.4
Montana	(3,358)	(3,533)	(6,890)	-1.3	(20,646)	(20,117)	(40,763)	-10.3
Nebraska	(2,984)	(3,208)	(6,193)	-1.0	(19,525)	(18,945)	(38,471)	-7.8
Nevada	(1,810)	(2,342)	(4,152)	-1.1	(12,109)	(13,980)	(26,089)	-4.9
New Hampshire	(1,914)	(1,182)	(3,096)	-0.8	(12,325)	(10,785)	(23,110)	-7.5
New Jersey	(14,058)	(9,904)	(23,961)	-0.7	(97,948)	(74,612)	(172,560)	-5.9
New Mexico	(8,434)	(4,643)	(13,076)	-1.4	(48,596)	(23,346)	(71,942)	-9.7
New York	(36,673)	(38,426)	(75,099)	-0.6	(257,950)	(252,250)	(510,201)	-4.4
North Carolina	(9,911)	(8,796)	(18,706)	-0.8	(66,515)	(56,881)	(123,396)	-6.1
North Dakota	(2,730)	(2,163)	(4,913)	-1.2	(15,773)	(13,289)	(29,061)	-8.3
Ohio	(18,583)	(13,136)	(31,719)	-0.6	(126,541)	(95,986)	(222,527)	-4.7
Oklahoma	(4,957)	(6,749)	(11,706)	-0.8	(34,937)	(38,059)	(72,996)	-6.0
Oregon	(8,749)	(6,606)	(15,355)	-1.1	(50,289)	(47,283)	(97,571)	-9.3
Pennsylvania	(21,512)	(23,303)	(44,815)	-0.8	(148,170)	(141,949)	(290,119)	-6.2
Rhode Island	(2,246)	(2,064)	(4,310)	-0.7	(15,892)	(13,615)	(29,507)	-5.5
South Carolina	(5,263)	(4,773)	(10,036)	-0.7	(36,278)	(31,381)	(67,659)	-5.2
South Dakota	(1,823)	(2,658)	(4,481)	-1.0	(12,128)	(15,271)	(27,399)	-8.6
Tennessee	(7,834)	(11,820)	(19,653)	-0.9	(53,155)	(67,764)	(120,909)	-6.7
Texas	(22,615)	(20,976)	(43,590)	-0.7	(160,155)	(144,631)	(304,786)	-6.3
Utah	(4,580)	(4,128)	(8,718)	-1.1	(28,987)	(22,513)	(51,500)	-8.5
Vermont	(1,453)	(1,489)	(2,942)	-0.8	(9,591)	(9,320)	(18,911)	-6.7
Virginia	(8,986)	(10,550)	(19,536)	-0.9	(60,240)	(67,315)	(127,555)	-7.8
Washington	(9,002)	(8,346)	(17,347)	-0.9	(59,762)	(50,493)	(110,256)	-6.9
West Virginia	(3,864)	(3,475)	(7,339)	-0.7	(26,293)	(24,043)	(50,336)	-6.1
Wisconsin	(9,409)	(6,842)	(16,252)	-0.7	(59,631)	(47,895)	(107,526)	-5.4
Wyoming	(9,842)	(2,820)	(12,662)	-2.5	(52,637)	(13,719)	(66,356)	-16.1
Puerto Rico	(4,393)	(46,201)	(50,594)	-2.1	(36,289)	(227,368)	(263,657)	-27.8
Territories	(580)	(9,951)	(10,532)	-2.2	(4,689)	(51,538)	(56,227)	-32.6
TOTAL	(451,057)	(495,063)	(946,121)	-0.8	(3,050,084)	(3,068,021)	(6,118,105)	-6.3